

GREEN'S GRIEVANCE

Telegraph Companies Have a Hearing.

Western Union's President Kicks Against Wamamaker's Scheme, And Wants the Government to Buy the Lines Outright.

Other Washington News.—The Alaska Fisheries Leased to the North American Commercial Company.—Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] A number of persons interested in postal telegraph systems met in the room of the House Postoffice Committee this morning to listen to Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Company, Postmaster-General Wamamaker, with Assistant Attorney-General Tyner, Gardner Hubbard, and representatives of the different telegraph companies were present.

Dr. Green began his remarks by discussing the merits and demerits of European government telegraph systems. He said while in insurance their charges are lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 18,000 stations and handled over sixty million messages annually against 53,000 stations and 178,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. The Western Union controlled ten-eighths of this business in the United States. The stock was held by 3550 persons in the United States, 1141 of them females.

Dr. Green believed the United States Government had no business with the management of the telegraph. It could not manage it as cheaply; it could not do it better, and none of the telegraph companies asked it. It was proposed to make a rate of one-half of the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by 57,000,000 people who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included \$700,000 annual from the telegraph and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock-brokers and speculators. Were those the people who were to be protected? Were those the people in whose interest other people were to be taxed? If the government wanted to go into the telegraph business, it should buy the lines outright. It should not seek to fix losing rates for existing companies; that would not be fair to the 3500 stockholders of the Western Union. The government would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do business. Here was a scheme presented to go to 447 postoffices, where there was free delivery and where there were part of the telegraph facilities. This was the way the Postmaster-General proposed to supply the needs of 58,000,000 people. This was the entering wedge of a plan to break down the present companies and establish a complete government telegraph, and against that he protested.

Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English telegraph systems. He maintained that our rates in reality (taking into account free addresses and signatures and the enormous area of territory covered) are much lower than the English low rates. Yet it was proposed to reduce these rates arbitrarily still lower. It would require 21,875 miles of wire to supply a single connection to the 467 places comprised within the Postmaster-General's plan, and to do so at the business price would require at least one hundred thousand miles of wire. At present contracts, the rental of this wire would be \$3,000,000.

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The chairman asked how much of their business the Western Union did in the free-delivery cities. Dr. Green replied that about 30 per cent. would cover it; that the business was more largely speculative than the remainder of their business, and it would include the great money centers of the country. The chairman said that it was proposed to pay the operators out of the 3-cent charge for the postage stamp. He would like to know what the operating cost was.

Dr. Green replied that a close estimate placed it at 3 cents per message; in cases of long-distance messages, it ran up to 9 cents. The average compensation of first-class operators was \$75 a month.

The chairman wished to know how the rates suggested by the Postmaster-General compared with the present rates. Dr. Green replied that generally they were two-fifths lower. In case of long distances messages they were one-half lower. The average message was 21 words including addresses and signatures. It was preferable to continue the system of free addresses to insure accurate delivery. Under the English system where the addresses were charged for, the addresses were cramped and messages frequently failed in delivery.

To the broad question as to how the Postmaster-General's plan appeared to him, Dr. Green and the president of the Postal Telegraph Company both appeared here to contend against it.

Dr. Green replied that it was a serious matter for them. They did not wish to be placed in competition with the United States Treasury. The government could afford to bear the loss.

Mr. Crain: But the bill now provides for that. Dr. Green: It will have to provide for that. You will be asked for an appropriation within a year.

Mr. Crain remarked that if no company would contract with the government, the bill could do them no harm.

The chairman at this point intervened to say that Dr. Green did not appear at his own instance, but at the request of the committee, and the doctor, continuing his reply to Mr. Crain's query, said: "Why is it that the British government, having had its telegraph system for twelve or fifteen years, paying the operators half the salary, with a system placed in an open country, in a small area, thickly populated, costing about one-quarter the cost of our system to maintain, why was it that that government had resisted the attempt for a year and a half, finally agreed to only a slight reduction? It was because the receipts of the system lacked \$100,000 of paying the interest on the cost of the plant, at 3 per cent."

Mr. Anderson, referring to the Postmaster-General's bill, said that it did not contemplate the payment of large salaries to operators.

THE ALASKA LEASE.

Awarded to the North American Commercial Company. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Windom has directed a lease to be made with the North American Commercial Company of New York and San Francisco, for the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for 20 years, from May 1st.

This company made three proposals for the privilege. The one accepted by the Secretary is known as bid No. 11, and differs from the other two in being an offer without conditions. Among other things, the company agrees, as far as may be practicable and consistent with its interests, to encourage the dressing, dyeing and marketing of sealskins within the United States. The annual revenue to the government under this lease, on a basis of 100,000 seals per annum, will be about \$1,000,000, as against about \$300,000 under the present lease to the Alaska Commercial Company.

Following are the names of the directors: Lloyd Tevis, Henry Cowell, Mathias Meyer and Isaac Liebes, all of San Francisco; Albert Miller, Oakland, Cal.; David Q. Mills of New York is said to be a member of the company. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[The News says:] "The news of the lease of the Alaska seal islands to the North American Commercial Company of New York and San Francisco was discussed with a good deal of interest by citizens. A Chicago company, with the same name, was organized in Chicago and expected to secure the seal islands contract. All the Chicago members of the corporation were in Washington, and the inference drawn from the news received a few days ago is that they may have made a combination with the namesake company. Color is given to the rumor from various sources, but nothing will be definitely known until they return."

Proposed Land Legislation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Agriculture this morning resumed the hearing on the proposition to regulate the manufacture of land and land compounds, and place the latter under control of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Representative Stewart opposed the proposed legislation, and said the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia was opposed to it.

The Apache Question. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Miles has filed with the House Indian Committee a statement replying to the assertions of Lieut. Kennon of Gen. Crook's staff, in which he says the young officer was not authorized to speak for the Secretary of War.

Seaside Gen. Miles's statement, Gov. Wolfley of Arizona filed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Society of Arizona Pioneers protesting against the passage of the resolution by the House. His letter transmitting the pioneers' resolutions, the Governor sharply scores Lieut. Kennon for over officiousness.

Army Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Representative Cuthbertson from the Committee on Military Affairs today reported to the House the Army Appropriation Bill. The total appropriation carried by the bill is \$24,458,230, an increase over the appropriation of the current year of \$5,338,094. The estimates submitted by the department aggregated \$20,115,136.

Decrease in the Public Debt. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The estimated decrease of the public debt during February amounts to \$3,500,000.

A "NORTHER." A Cold Wave Causes Much Damage in Texas. AUSTIN (Tex.), Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] A northern prevailed last night and the mercury fell 50°. Growing corn, oats, fruit and vegetables were generally destroyed, causing serious damage to farmers. Hundreds of fig trees loaded with fruit were killed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Dispatches from various cities in Texas report that the severest "norther" of the season prevailed in that State yesterday. Rain, sleet and snow fell over a large part of the State, and the mercury sank to 30° below the freezing point in many places. The fruit crop is badly damaged and early vegetation destroyed. The same cold wave passed over Arkansas, and reports say that much damage has been done to fruit and vegetables. CRYSTAL SPRINGS (Miss.), Feb. 28.—A norther set in last night, and tonight there is a heavy frost, which will cause great damage to the extensive fruit and vegetable-growing interests of this vicinity. Strawberries were beginning to ripen and peaches were blooming.

COMMANDER McALLA. He Denies the Charge of Cruelty to His Men. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Commander McAlla of the United States ship Enterprise in an interview today made a partial denial of the statements of his officers and men mentioned in these dispatches last night. He said he was not afraid of the result of an official investigation when one is made. About the cutting down of Walker with his sword, he said it was true. Walker came on board drunk, ran wild about the decks and shouted: "I was a rebel and fought two years in the war, and I haven't got enough fighting yet. I'm not afraid of the biggest man on board, you blasted plug, and I won't keep quiet. No I won't!" The man refused to listen to reason, and McAlla finally went to him himself. Walker tried to strike him, and McAlla cut him down. The surgeon's record shows that the wound was on the back of the head, an inch and a half long and extending to the bone.

McAlla entered a denial of several other reported incidents, and the story about Lady Playfair's coachman was an absolute lie. He asked whether his action in cutting Chief Engineer Entwistle for using salt instead of fresh water in testing boilers was not justified. McAlla allowed the reporter to go forward among the men, and they, with two exceptions, coincided with the printed statements that the voyage had been one of great brutality. The crew is preparing a document to send to Washington.

Mrs. Terry's Trial Delayed. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Another continuance was granted today in the case of the United States vs. Mrs. D. S. Terry until next Wednesday, owing to the continued illness of United States District Attorney Carey.

Lynchings. ATHENS (Ga.), Feb. 28.—Brown Washington, the negro who raped and murdered the 9-year-old niece of Alfred Horton, confessed his crime yesterday. Last night he was taken from jail and lynched.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, adulterated powders. Sold only in the ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 108 Wall St., New York.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dracunculæ, Blisters, Eruptions, Eczema, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and builds up the system.

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BE SURE AND GIVE US A CALL. We have in stock a large variety of goods, too numerous to mention, all of which we offer cheap for cash, or on credit to reliable parties. W. P. MARTIN & BROS. No. 349 S. Spring St. Lock Box 1911.

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The most eminent physicians will tell you that the first principle of any cure to be arrived at, is the formation of a healthy, rich blood. The body is thus enabled to effect its own restoration.

No medicine known to man can produce this much desired result so effectually as Pure, Wholesome Water, such as flows from the Coronado Natural Springs. The less mineral salts a water contains, the greater is its value for table use; this constitutes much of its virtue as a remedy in kidney ailments. The absence of potassium salts is greatly in favor of the Coronado Natural Mineral Water.—Prof. W. T. WHEELER, Chemist, San Francisco.

Comparative amount of Solids contained in one pint of different waters:

Water	Solids (Grains)
Coronado Natural Mineral Water	2.72
Napa Soda Water (precipitates its minerals)	8.093
Alta Mineral Water (contains 4.075 grains potassium, salts)	12.059
Apollinaris Water (reported artificial)	19.59

"I desire to state as my opinion, arrived at after thorough investigation and careful deliberation, that the Apollinaris Water, imported from the United States, has been subjected to artificial treatment, constituting processes of manufacture, without which it undoubtedly possesses a flat and rapid taste, and that it cannot rank as a natural mineral water."

In conclusion I am of the opinion that if we accept the evidence furnished by the Apollinaris Company, with the admissions made by their experts alone, we cannot but conclude that the Apollinaris Mineral Water, as imported, is an artificial water.

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For case of 50 quarts, - - - \$6.50 | For case of 100 pints, - - - \$3.50
50 cts. per dozen paid for empty quart bottles returned. Pints, 20 cts. per dozen
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Every article in our store must be sold at once. We are going to close out, and the public will never get such prices on Carpets again. We haven't got the time to list the prices, but if you will call you will soon be convinced that we mean business.

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I Offer the Same to Either Dealers or Private Parties

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I have determined to close out the stock as soon as possible. Intending purchasers will serve their interests by giving me a call.

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Wonders, Underwear, Etc.

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Mens' Hose at 25 Cents a Pair. Regular Price, 50c. Balbriggan, Wool, Merino, all Seamless and Warranted Fast Colors.

Mens' Neckwear—Latest Silks, New Shades, Most Popular Styles, all at 50c; regular price, \$1.

Special Prices in Shirts and Underwear.

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Inspection invited. Comparison challenged. We have the largest stock, have the lowest prices, most popular styles. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

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39 CENTS.	FIGURED CHINA SILKS. 16 Pieces. Worth 50c.	39 CENTS.
50 CENTS.	Gents' Colored DRESS SHIRTS. 2 Collars and 1 Pair Cuffs. Worth \$1.	50 CENTS.
2½ CENTS.	1000 YARDS Pink BUNTING. For Comforts. Worth 5c Yd.	2½ CENTS.
7 CENTS.	EXTRA HEAVY PRINTS. 28 inches wide. Only 950 yards. Come early. "Early bird gets the worm."	7 CENTS.

NEW Just Receiving Our New Challies, Sateens, Outing Cloths, Gingham.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and Bronzes of all the latest styles and descriptions. Our stock is the largest in this town, but we are not overstocked. No auction or selling out below cost, but we guarantee our prices lower than any other house in California. Our standing of 21 years in this town is a guarantee of fair treatment.

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charged in Los Angeles.

The Pasadena Edition is now pub-
lished every day, and the matter on
this page runs through the entire
issue so that Pasadena and her ad-
vertisers get the full benefit of the
Times circulation.

The Times.

PASADENA DAILY EDITION.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 264 E. COLORADO ST.
NOTE AND COMMENT.

The demand is for orange land.

The famous glanders case has come
to an untimely end. The supervisors
sat on it.

A STRAIGHT Republican mass-meet-
ing is being arranged for, and will be
called at an early day.

WHAT is there in the citizens' plat-
form to which any good Republican
could take exception?

THE supervisors investigated the
new boulevard yesterday and expressed
themselves as highly pleased.

THE Committee of Seventeen has
given a series of resolutions which
have a true business ring to them.

Now we find the Prohibition im-
practicable with the Democrats, now
with the Republicans. Now you see it
and now you don't.

THE "Peoples party" means the
solid Prohibition vote with what Re-
publicans they can collect, who as yet
do not understand what the citizens'
ticket means.

THE real-estate field is more active
now than it has been for a year or
more. There appears to be a demand
not only for acreage property, but for
residence property.

THE part of the platform which will
most interest some is that relating to
the sale of liquor. What do the "Citi-
zens" want? (1) No saloons; (2) hotels
to be allowed to furnish wine and
liquor to their guests.

THE homes of Col. H. H. Markham,
Mr. Stimpson, Mr. Scoville, Mr. Christie,
Mr. McNally, the book publisher, and
others are examples of the homes that
are giving tone and finish to our city.
We have in our homes many models of
beauty, which would lend beauty and
additional value to any city in the
land.

THE development of Pasadena lies
in her gradual and steady growth.
This is the way she is growing—rich-
men come out here, are delighted with
our country, climate and surroundings
and conclude that here is the place in
which to pass their declining years;
they stay here several months to give
it a fair trial, and the next move is the
purchase of real estate. An orange
lot 150x200, say, and in a few months a
ten or fifteen thousand dollar house
appears over the tops of the trees.
This has been going on very often lately,
and is making Pasadena, the finest
residence city in western America.

THE appearance of the so-called
"people's ticket" caused a ripple of
amusement to pass over the know-
ing ones. Under this title
we find the opening scene
in the prohibition fight.
In other words, the Prohibition breth-
ren have not the faith of their
convictions, and so make a combina-
tion with a few Republicans and mal-
contents, and, with the banner of the
people floating proudly at the fore,
march boldly on. There is but one
fault in this; the disguise is too thin;
the ultra Prohibitionist State ticket
and record is seen through it all. The
few Republicans will not save it.

THE "People's mass-meeting" means
in plain English a Prohibition rally.
If you are satisfied with the work of
the Council of the past two years; if
they suit you in every way—then go to
the so-called "people's meeting." But
if you think we need a change; if you
think business men should attend to
the affairs of the city and that an in-
telligent and more liberal construction
should be put upon our laws; if you
think that taxpayers, regardless of po-
litical, should have an equal voice in
town or local matters—then join the
citizens' movement. One word more.
The latter pronounces against the sa-
loon, firmly and in good faith. There
is no place for the institution in the
Crown of the Valley.

BREVITIES.

Lower Broadway is receiving much-
needed improvements.
A meeting of the Lake Vineyard
directors will be held Monday evening.
The dress coats, stripes and chevrons
for Company B are here. The caps are
on the way.

Unusual quiet and a dearth of ex-
ceptional happenings have brooded
over town the past week.

The white flag, betokening clear
weather, floats merrily from Meteorol-
ogist Channing's signal tower.

A net profit of \$25 came to the ladies
of the M. E. Church from the New
England supper Thursday evening.

Capt. Cross was in town yesterday.
To a TIMES man he said: "If the clear
weather continues you may expect to
see us running trains into Pasadena by
March 10th."

At the meeting of the Nationalist
Club tomorrow an interesting matter
concerning railroad monopoly will be
read by the vice-president. The re-
mainder of the session will be devoted
to discussing the advisability of for-
ming a Nationalist party. Everybody is
invited.

Whizzing Wheels.
The bicyclists will take a run to Mil-
lard's Canyon tomorrow afternoon. A
start will be made at 1:30 o'clock from
the clubrooms. The road to the canyon
is in good condition, but the upgrade
in the direction of the mountains will
put a damper on fast time. The
wheels, however, are likely to spin at a
lively rate on the return trip.

A FAMOUS CASE.

A FAIR WOMAN ACQUITTED OF
EMBEZZLEMENT.All on Account of \$15—A Great Oc-
casion in Judge Van Doren's
Courtroom—The Verdict Unani-
mous.

There was an unusual stir about
Judge Van Doren's courtroom yester-
day afternoon. The drawing card was
the trial of Mrs. Eugenia K. Holmes
of Los Angeles on the charge of em-
bezzlement, preferred against her by
the Star editor.

Mrs. Holmes is a newspaper writer
of some note. Her articles are of a
descriptive character, and she acts as a
regular correspondent for several
prominent journals. She is a blonde
and far more eyes were cast on her
during the proceedings by judge, jury,
attorneys and spectators than upon
any of the other interested parties in
the case.

Late last fall Mrs. Holmes made an
agreement with W. L. Vail, manager
of the Star, to write up several of the
villas of the town where boarders are
entertained. Ten dollars was to be
paid for each article, and it was
mutually agreed that the writer was
to receive 50 per cent. of the entire
amount paid for the work. Among
the places written up were W. E.
Cooley's, Mrs. Bang's Arroyo Vista,
Howard Place, Dr. Shumway's Sanit-
arium and Mrs. E. B. Dexter's. Each
of the above parties agreed to pay \$10.
The agreement with Mrs. Bang was
that there was to be a cut of her property
printed for the sum named. As
she did not appear her bill was re-
duced to \$5.

Mrs. Holmes, it appears, wrote the
articles. They were published in the
daily Star, and later appeared in the
annual edition. After their appear-
ance on Mr. Vail did not ask for his
share of the money. In fact, she said
yesterday, under oath, that she asked
five or six times, but the cash was not
forthcoming. Being professionally badly
in need of funds, she then called on
Mrs. Cooley, who had asked for her
\$10, and later upon Mrs. Bangs, who
paid her \$5. The \$15 Mrs. Holmes
kept as part payment for her services.
Later on the Star editors demanded
that she give up this money, on the
ground that it did not belong to her.
This she refused to do. As a result
the Messrs. Vail had her arrested on
the charge of embezzlement, and the
case came up for trial yesterday after-
noon.

Judge Van Doren presided. Attorney
McLachlan acted for the plaintiffs,
Attorneys Rosier of Pasadena and
Stanford of Los Angeles were counsel
for the defendant, and the jury was
made up of the following gentlemen:
W. C. DeFries, Smith James, J. T. Ba-
chman, C. H. Hartwell, W. A. Helms, J.
S. Mills, S. H. Doolittle, H. N. Talley,
P. G. Wooster, W. O. Bellair, E. H.
Lockwood and G. W. Dugger. The
case, which involved the sum of \$15,
was tried with all the pomp and for-
mality and tediousness of a suit where
millions are at stake. W. L. Vail was
the first witness. He was examined
and cross-examined at great length, but
nothing differing materially from the
facts above stated was elicited from his
testimony.

When Mrs. Holmes was called upon
to testify, Attorney McLachlan caused
a temporary excitement in his cross-
examination, when he attempted to
prove that there was something black
in the past history of the witness. He
called for her places of residence for
years back, wanted to know just when
her husband had died, and finally
capped the climax by asking the blushing
defendant how old she was. After
examining and re-examining both wit-
nesses to their hearts' content, Attorney
McLachlan ("District Attorney") pre-
sented his side of the case to the jury.
He tried to prove the enormity of the al-
leged crime committed, cited legal
definitions of embezzlement—what
constitutes it and all about it—and
wound up by urging the jury, for the
sake of protecting the business inter-
ests of the community, to convict the
defendant of the charge preferred
against her.

Attorney Rosier then took the
floor. He also had books at hand that
touched on embezzlement, and his
testimony proceeded to be more complete
than those Attorney McLachlan re-
sented. He called for the latter told of how much
the plaintiffs would have to prove
against the defendant to convict her,
and what an easy thing the defense
was. Mr. Rosier went on to state
further and hinted at malicious pro-
secution. "If Metcalf were District
Attorney," he said, "I would prefer
this charge against the plaintiffs.
Give me Gibbs and I'll have in mighty
quick."

Attorney Stanford followed. He
argued that Mrs. Holmes was acting
in the transaction with the Messrs.
Vail as a partner and not as an agent
or servant. She, therefore, he said,
had a perfect right to collect the \$15,
or the \$50, if she wanted to, and the
only way for Mr. Vail to recover his
share of the amount, if she had taken
too much, was by civil action and not
by criminal proceedings, as had been
insisted. Mr. McLachlan made a few
closing remarks, after which the case
went to the jury. After a brief delib-
eration an unanimous verdict of ac-
quittal was rendered.

ABOUT THE HOTELS.

As Things Go at the Raymond,
Webster and Southern.
Private theatricals of an entertain-
ing character were given yesterday
evening in the Raymond music hall
before a large and appreciative audi-
ence. Tonight the usual full-dress
hop, and on Monday the long-talked-of
german.

The advantages of the Raymond as
a health resort, aside from the excep-
tional comforts it affords its guests, is
well illustrated by the following re-
marks of a not unhealthy man in ap-
pearance, overheard yesterday on the
south veranda: "I came here five
weeks ago prepared to die," he said to
a friend. "I was so used up before
leaving my home in Minnesota that
the trip remains almost as a blank
in my memory. I can only recall being
bundled up now and then, and carried to the car
platform to breathe fresh air. Upon
my arrival here I was put to bed and

IRRIGATION.

[Continued from sixth page.]

pay. Nothing was grown but hay and
pasture.

The checks are leveled, if not already
sufficiently level. The water runs at
a time. In flooding check No. 1,
head-gate No. 1 is opened and No. 2
closed. As soon as the whole surface
of this check has been covered with
water, head-gate No. 2 is opened, and
the same flood runs back to the ditch
and down to check No. 2, and so on.

The water is kept on the land but a
short time. In warm weather the
flooding is done mostly at night. The
basins or checks formed by the dikes
are not filled with water.

Alfalfa hay is cut four or five
times a year, and the land is
flooded after each cutting. Twelve
tons a year per acre are not a rare
crop, though less is common than
more. For wheat and other cereals
one good flooding is enough.

A good deal of California land has
been over-irrigated. Alkali has been
brought on or brought up, the soil has
been made heavy, pools have been
formed, and the water has been
spoiled. After a field has been ir-
rigated for a few years it becomes sat-
urated, and wells dug in it soon reach
water. It no longer needs the man
water, and its former supply may be
carried on to reclaim new deserts.

How much a single river will reclaim,
only give it time enough, can be
vaguely guessed. Thousands of acres
in the San Joaquin valley have been
placed beyond the need of further ir-
rigation. The whole valley was once a
desert. A part of it seems beyond the
reach of any irrigation, except
what can be done during the rainy sea-
son by a landowner's private system of
furnish living streams, and the Sierra
Nevada water must run up hill to cross
the valley and climb the western slope.

How to get it over there is a problem
vexing many minds. Several com-
panies have been formed, and surveys
have been made, for doing the work on
different plans. One company pro-
poses to lay iron pipes about fifty
miles, at a cost of several millions of
dollars. Another would carry the
water in open ditches about 100 miles.
At the lower part of the valley-
through the ditch would have to be at
least fifty feet and ought to be at least
one hundred feet above ground for several
miles.

Under a new law of California, ir-
rigation districts may be formed, and a
vote taken as to what, if any, mains
shall be constructed. A majority of
residents rule. The minority, if they
own land, help foot the bill. So do all
the residents of the district. The dis-
trict where these great iron pipes
afore said are proposed would contain
about eight hundred thousand acres.
It was estimated that \$5 an acre would
pay the cost. A gentleman interested
in the subject, however, suggested that
his honest estimate would be not less
than two hundred dollars an acre.

With plenty of water the land, now
practically worthless, would be well
worth \$100 an acre.
It will be readily admitted that such
gigantic schemes of irrigation as these
must raise new questions of both civil
law and political economy. The con-
stitutional conventions of the newly-
admitted States spent some time in
settling the problem of water rights.
In all our arid regions property in
land involves property in water. If,
by going higher up the river or
ocean, your neighbor may divert and
use the water you have depended on,
the right is reserved to take from
your land also, for it is valueless with-
out the water. Litigation over these
water rights has already given the Cal-
ifornia courts much to do, at heavy
expense to litigants.

The rights themselves vary. In
some one man or corporation owns
the water, while another merely
owns the perpetual right to a share of it
on the payment of a reasonable rate.
But this right pertains to a particular
body of land, and not to the person.
In the latter case the water is a
shareholder in the water company.
The difference appears on the face of
the stock certificate. In the former
case the name of the association which
has tapped, say, the Alpine Canon,
will be "Alpine Water Company." In
the latter case it will be "Alpine
Land and Water Company."

South America's Blizzard.

[Cleveland Daily Herald.]

A strange natural phenomena is the
pampero, a South American storm
wind. It is thus described: A light
breeze had been blowing from the
northeast, but had steadily increased
in force, and brought with it the
heated air of the tropics, which, pass-
ing over the burning sun-baked coun-
try, exposed to the burning sun-rays,
clear sky, so warms up the atmosphere
on the shores of the Rio de la Plata
that its effect upon human beings is
exceedingly bad. This state of things
generally lasts for several days, and
until the stilling heat becomes un-
bearable, and the inhabitants are seen
lying in grass hammocks or lying on bare
floors, incapable of exertion. How-
ever, relief is close at hand. A little
cloud "no bigger than a man's hand,"
is first seen to rise above the water,
then the heavens grow black with clouds,
and the battle of opposing winds be-
gins. The pampero advances with its
artillery well forward flashes of vivid
lightning, followed by peals of thun-
der, bear down upon the foe, who,
quite up to the moment of attack
is fiercely discharging its fiery
breath on the surrounding regions.

The pampero, however, now
climb on the strazee, or flat roofs,
to watch the struggle, and the first
brought by the pampero to the
fevered bodies. Far out on the river
a curious sight may be seen, or longer,
the opposing waves, raised by the
winds, meet like a rush of cavalry in
wild career; their white horses with
foaming crests dash themselves against
each other and send clouds of dazzling
spray high in the air, this being
backed by an inky sky renders the
scene most imposing. Gradually the
northeaster gives way, followed closely
by its enemy, the pampero, which
throws out skirmishing currents of
ice-cold wind in advance of its main
onslaught. Then comes the roar of the
elements, and a deluge such as no one
would willingly encounter, and cooler
weather is established for the time be-
ing.

IRRIGATION.

[Continued from sixth page.]

ownership of 400,000 acres of as good
land as ever lay out of doors. The
owners have carried over it the most
gigantic system of irrigation on this
continent. They have divided up the
waters of Kern River, and spread
them out into a great artificial delta.
They have now begun to sell their
land in small lots of 10, 20, 40 acres,
and so on. I attended one of their
auction sales and saw land which 10
years ago was uninhabitable desert,
knocked down at \$50, \$100 and even
\$150 an acre. The water rate is extra,
and is so much per inch used. An
inch is the amount that will run
through an orifice an inch square in
the course of a year, under a four-inch
pressure.

The desert-land act was not intended
to put such large bodies of land in the
possession of so few men. But any
law is apt to work that way. Where
the stock of the water company is held
by all the land-owners using the land
it is often purchased as security for
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irrigating systems are quite striking;
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irrigating systems are quite striking;
sometimes pretty and sometimes dis-
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IRRIGATION.

[Continued from sixth page.]

ownership of 400,000 acres of as good
land as ever lay out of doors. The
owners have carried over it the most
gigantic system of irrigation on this
continent. They have divided up the
waters of Kern River, and spread
them out into a great artificial delta.
They have now begun to sell their
land in small lots of 10, 20, 40 acres,
and so on. I attended one of their
auction sales and saw land which 10
years ago was uninhabitable desert,
knocked down at \$50, \$100 and even
\$150 an acre. The water rate is extra,
and is so much per inch used. An
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the course of a year, under a four-inch
pressure.

The desert-land act was not intended
to put such large bodies of land in the
possession of so few men. But any
law is apt to work that way. Where
the stock of the water company is held
by all the land-owners using the land
it is often purchased as security for
assessment, and in default of pay-
ment could only fall into the com-
pany's hands. What sort of land
monopoly will grow up un-
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